Conclusions: In Uzbekistan, implementation of screening programme on breast cancer early detection was started in 2013. With a goal to improve the quality of its implementation the work has been carried out in two main directions: increase of the coverage of prophylactic medical examinations and correction of the report form for getting more information on the programme. Monthly reports are received in paper and electronic versions in the National Cancer Center of Uzbekistan, where they are treated.

To date, in all regions of the Republic the creation of an electronic database for data collection on screening has been started. Information of screening on breast cancer cases is recorded in the impersonal form with the date of birth and number of the registration form. The organization of breast cancer screening and its broad implementation in the form of ongoing programme will help to reduce mortality from breast cancer, which is especially important for fertile and younger age women. This minimum of criteria will help to assess the quality of implemented preventive and screening activities for the whole country.

Regulating more organization requirements of diagnostic services, the resolution allows the regions to determine independently the screening algorithm, the hospitals participating in the programme, the routing at-risk population at all steps of preventive screening. Organized breast cancer screening programme and its broad implementation in the form of permanent programme will help to reduce breast cancer incidence and mortality. These minimum criteria are effective to assess the quality of practicable preventive measures.

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Estimation of the state of the tissues of periodontium in patients with the cardiovascular diseases

Abstract: In all patients with cardio-vascular pathology is noted one or another degree of the lesion of the tissues of periodontium therefore into the complex treatment of the diseases of periodontium with the development CVD it is necessary to addition of antiosteoporetic therapy.

Keywords: cardiovascular diseases, diseases of periodontium, atherosclerosis of coronary vessels, ischemic disease of heart, tissues of periodontium.

In the recent decades the problem of the connection between the status of the health of the oral cavity in patients with the cardiovascular pathology is considered as extremely urgent. The influence of the centers of the chronic infection of oral cavity on the development of general diseases is recognized as that meant in all countries of world. Thus, according to the data of the World Health Organization, based on the Dentistry examination of the population of 53 countries, the diseases of periodontium are encountered in 68–98 % (Petersen P. E., 2005). A quantity of people, which suffer

the cardiovascular diseases (CVD), is also great in the entire world. In the developed countries cardiovascular diseases remain the main reason of death of people. According to the information WHO (World Health Organization), from CVD yearly dies 14 million people.

The diseases of periodontium, are important medico-social problem, are characterized by a constant increase and wide prevalence in the persons not only of elderly, but also young age [9, 59; 11, 23]. The inflammatory diseases of periodontium are the initial stage of the destructive process, which leads to the loss of teeth and the disturbance of the communicative function of man, which determines the social significance of problem. Manifestation and progression of the signs of periodontitis depends on many circumstances, which include the presence of somatic diseases, social, behavioral, systemic, genetic factors, the microbial composition of dental plaque and other indicators, and the factors of risk [5, 6; 6, 295].

The important circumstance, which influences on gravity of the course of generalized periodontitis, are the growth of general somatic pathology, in particular the pathology of cardiovascular system, the presence in patient in anamnesis of atherosclerosis of coronary vessels and ischemic disease of heart [1, 697; 2, 52; 3, 56; 4, 74; 7, 398; 8, 93; 10, 1128; 12, 545].

Based on this, the purpose of the study — to study the state of the tissues of periodontium in patients with the cardiovascular diseases.

Materials and the methods of study

Group I included of 36 patients: 24 with of arterial hypertension and 12 with of ischemic of heart of disease. Among them there were 25 women (69,4 %) and 11 men (30.6 %) at the age of 61.6 ± 9.4 of year. Group II — comparisons included 10 (6 women and 4 man) patients without somatic pathology, whose average age 52.6 ± 4.3. Further, patients groups I and II for the analysis of the prevalence of risk factors for osteoporosis, we used international minute test of risk factors of osteoporosis (WHO, 1999).

Table 1. – Clinical characteristics of patients

Indicators	I group, n=36	II group, n=10
The average age years	61,6 ± 9,4	52,6 ± 4,3
Women	25 (69,4 %)	6 (60 %)
Men	11 (30,6 %)	4 (40 %)
Arterial hypertension	24	0
Coronary heart disease	12	0

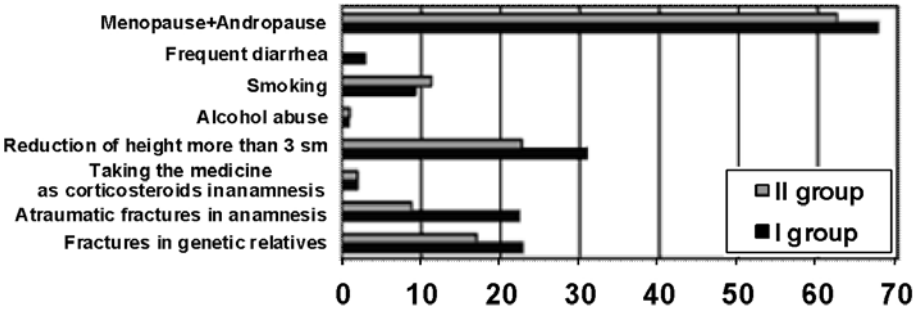

Fig. 1. Prevalence of risk factors of osteoporosis

Dental examination included the definition of the status of periodontal tissues by estimating the specific complaints, the depth of periodontal pockets and indexes: CPITN, OHI-S, PI.

From the additional tests, we used orthopantomography and intraoral radiography.

Results of a study

The prevalence of osteoporosis in patients with CVD

Risk factors of osteoporosis are common enough in all patients (Fig. 1).

In group I (patients with CVD) in 32 patients (88.9 %) are revealed risk factors. In group II (comparison) risk factors occurred in 7 (70 %) patients. In this case, approximately with the identical frequency such factors of risk as the deficiency of sexual hormones, alcohol abuse, taking the corticosteroids more than 3 mon., fractures in genetic relatives, frequent diarrheas were encountered. However, the transferred atraumatic fractures and reduction of height more than on 3 cm. more frequently are diagnosed in the

patients of the I group. Thus, the transferred atraumatic fractures are diagnosed in 22.3 % of patients of the I group and in 8.8 % in the II group ($p < 0.05$). Reduction of height is more than to 3 cm. (as the manifestation of the compression of the vertebrae bodies) in 38.3 % of the patients of the I group is noted, and in the II group — in 22.7 % ($p < 0.05$).

We revealed with the analysis of the prevalence of osteoporosis in patients with CVD in comparison with the comparison group, that the prevalence of osteoporosis increased with the age; however, in patients with CVD osteoporosis was encountered considerably more frequent.

Estimation of the state of the tissues of the periodontium

The majorities of patients with CVD complained of bleeding of gum (spontaneous, during food intake and cleaning of teeth) — 77.8 % (table. 2).

Table 2. – Complaints of the patients

	I group (n=36)	**II group (n=10)**
Gum bleeding	28 (77.8 %)	3 (30 %)
Pain (at a food chewing, tooth cleaning)	25 (69.4 %)	2 (20 %)
Mobility of teeth	23 (63.9 %)	2 (20 %)
Dryness in the oral cavity	29 (80.6 %)	4 (40 %)
Burning of tongue	13 (36.1 %)	2 (20 %)
Smell from the mouth	30 (83.3 %)	5 (50 %)

Note: $p < 0.001$

At patients of the II group bleeding of a gum was noted only at 30 %. Pain at a chewing of food and tooth cleaning was more often noted at patients of the I group — 69.4 %, the II groups — 20 %. Not less characteristic complain at a generalized periodontitis is mobility of teeth, so patients of the I group noted this symptom in 63.9 % of cases, against 20 % of patients of the II group.

Thus, all patients with CVD had the complaints, connected with the lesion of periodontium.

Examination of parodontal pockets is revealed, that in the patients of the I group average value of the depth of pockets composed 4.7 ± 1.5 mm., in the patients of the II group — 2.1 ± 0.3 mm.

To all patients was carried out a X-ray examination of jaws, results were represented into tabl. 4.

Table 3. – Depth of parodontal pockets

	The I group of patients (n=36)	**The II group of patients (n=10)**
The average depth of the parodontal pockets	4.7 ± 1.5	2.1 ± 0.3
to 4 mm.	6 (16.7 %)	7 (70 %)
to 5 mm.	13 (36.1 %)	3 (30 %)
more than 5 mm.	17 (47.2 %)	–

Note: $p < 0.001$

Table 4. – Results of X-ray examination

		The I group of patients (n=36)	**The II group of patients (n=10)**
Degree of the resorption of the interalveolar septa	to 1/3	9 (25 %)	7 (70 %)
	to 1/2	16 (44.4 %)	2 (20 %)
	to 2/3	11 (30.6 %)	–
There is no resorption		–	1 (10 %)
Quantity of patients with the pathologic bone pockets		14 (38.9 %)	1 (10 %)

Note: $p < 0.001$

As follows from table 4, in 25 % of cases of the I group of patients the resorption of the interalveolar septa to 1/3 lengths of root was noted, in 44.4 % — to 1/2, also, in 30.6 % of cases — to 2/3. In this case in the II group of patients the resorption more than 1/2 the depth of root was not noted. And in the II group of patients bone resorption was not revealed in 10 % of patients. Considerably the frequency

of the development of pathologic bone pockets was differed, so in patients of the I group they were discovered in 38.9 % of cases, and in patients of the II group — only in 10 %.

For evaluating the state of periodontium the calculation of index CPITN was conducted. Data of table 5 demonstrate, that more severe lesion of periodontium is observed in the I group, the high values of index CPITN are shown this. Thus, in patients with the combination pathology of CVD it corresponds to the values of index 4 in 16 observations (61.5 %), which indicate the necessity for the complex treatment of the diseases of periodontium ($p < 0.001$). In the patients of the II group the value of index 4 is noted in 1 case (10 %), 3 in 5 cases (50 %), 2 in 4 observations (40 %), differences are reliable ($p < 0.001$).

Table 5. – Index of hygiene CPITN in patients of different groups

CPITN	**The I group of patients (n=36)**	**The II group of patients (n=10)**
2	0	4 (40 %)
3	10 (38.5 %)	5 (50 %)
4	16 (61.5 %)	1 (10 %)

Note: $p < 0.001$

The analysis of an index of hygiene of OHI-S (G&V) shows that higher values also in the I group are noted. By comparison of dependence of a resorption of a bone tissue of an alveolar process of a jaw on an index of hygiene of OHI-S it is established that the hygiene index is higher, when the resorption of a bone tissue is more considerable. By results of examination of patients with GP against the combined pathology individual hygiene of an oral cavity is estimated at 83 % of cases as bad (OHI-S > 2.8) whereas in 50 % (OHI-S > 1.9) ($p > 0.01$), supervision in the II group hygiene was estimated as unsatisfactory.

Index PI, which reflects gravity of the lesion of periodontium, in the I group is equal 4.2 ± 0.5, and in the II group — 3.4 ± 0.4 ($p > 0.001$). In this case the maximum value of index PI is noted with GP against the background of ischemic of heart disease. It composes 4.6, which corresponds to the third degree of generalized periodontitis.

The analysis of gravity of the lesion of periodontium showed that generalized periodontitis the III degree the most frequently was diagnosed in patients with CVD, while of the I degree most frequently it was noted in the patients of the II group.

It is possible to establish that in all patients with cardio-vascular pathology is noted one or another degree of the lesion of the tissues of periodontium.

Conclusion. In all patients with cardio-vascular pathology it is necessary to carry out the search of the factors of risk and clinical markers of osteoporosis. During the detection of the clinical markers of osteoporosis should be assumed the heavier degree of the lesion of periodontium. Furthermore, in all patients with cardio-vascular pathology is noted one or another degree of the lesion of the tissues of periodontium therefore into the complex treatment of the diseases of periodontium with the development CVD it is necessary to addition of antiosteoporetic therapy.

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Paragangliomas in the area of carotid bifurcation – case reports

Abstract: Tumor glomus caroticum in the area of carotid bifurcation represents a very rare disease. The aim of this work is to describe this rare disease and experience with surgical treatment at our workplace. Tumour extirpation was successful at all the patients, without necessity to perform resection of the carotid arteries.

Keywords: carotid surgery, Tumor glomus caroticum, paraganglioma.